

Chesapeake Energy Center Landfill & Bottom Ash Closure

Stay Informed

An information session for the waste and water permitting actions was held on June 16, 2016 at the Tidewater Community College in Chesapeake, VA

A public hearing on the draft VPDES [water](#) permit will be held on July 7, 2016. The public comment period for the water permit action will begin June 3, 2016 and ends July 22, 2016. Submit comments to: ChesapeakeEnergyCenterWaterPermit@deq.virginia.gov

A public hearing for the draft solid [waste](#) permitting action will be held on July 11, 2016. The public comment period will begin June 8, 2016 and ends July 26, 2016. Submit comments to: ChesapeakeEnergyCenterWastePermit@deq.virginia.gov

Both hearings will be held at the City of Chesapeake City Council Chamber, 306 Cedar Road, Chesapeake, VA 23322 and will begin at 7:00 p.m.

Decisions on the draft permits are expected in September.

Visit DEQ's website: <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/ConnectWithDEQ/EnvironmentalInformation/CoalAshPermits.aspx>

An information session was held on June 16, 2016 regarding the permitting process associated with the closure of the Dominion Chesapeake Energy Center landfill and coal ash pond pursuant to the 2015 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) final rule that regulates the disposal of coal combustion residuals. Closure of the Dominion Chesapeake Energy Center landfill and coal ash pond will require two types of environmental permits: a solid waste and a water discharge (VPDES) permit.

This meeting supplemented the public participation process and is not part of the official permitting process. ***Questions and comments made during this meeting are not part of the official record for these permit actions.***

Solid Waste Permitting

- Solid wastes in Virginia are regulated by DEQ and the Virginia Waste Management Board.
- DEQ administers regulations established by the Waste Management Board and reviews permit applications for completeness and conformance with facility standards.
- The [Solid Waste Management Regulations](#) set standards for the siting, design, construction, operation, closure and post-closure care of solid waste management facilities.
- The [Virginia Waste Management Act](#) charges the DEQ director with issuing permits to applicants for the management of solid and hazardous wastes.
- The legal authority for DEQ to issue solid waste permits is located in the Virginia Waste Management Act (§10.1-1400-1458) and the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulation (9VAC20-81-10 *et. seq.*)

Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (VPDES)

- The Virginia State Water Control Law establishes the State Water Control Board which promulgates Virginia's water regulations.
- DEQ, through the State Water Control Board, regulates water resources and water pollution in Virginia.
- Point source discharges to surface water requires the issuance of a VPDES permit.
- DEQ reviews permit applications for completeness and conformance with regulatory standards and protection of water quality.
- The legal authority for DEQ to issue VPDES permits is located in the State Water Control Law (§ 62.1-44.15 through 44.3) and the VPDES permit Regulation (9VAC25-31-10 *et. seq.*)

Monitoring in the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River near the Chesapeake Energy Center

DEQ conducts several water quality monitoring programs to evaluate the health of Virginia's waters. These programs are not designed to determine effects from specific industrial activities.

Chesapeake Bay Monitoring Program

- As part of the regional [Chesapeake Bay Program](#), Virginia is engaged in extensive monitoring of the Bay and its major tributaries to monitor current water quality conditions, identify long-term trends, and to improve our understanding of processes that control water quality. Water quality monitoring has been conducted monthly at a site near the Chesapeake Energy Center on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River since 1989. The monitoring includes routine water quality (WQ) parameters such as salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll, and a special emphasis on nutrients.
- Data is evaluated as part of the Chesapeake Bay program and the State's biennial water quality assessment report. The Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River is impaired due to low dissolved oxygen levels; however, analysis shows improving trends for nutrients, suspended solids, and clarity.

Estuarine Probabilistic Monitoring Program

- DEQ's estuarine program collects samples at approximately 50 sites in Virginia's coastal waters each year. These probabilistic sites are selected by computer in a random manner from designated estuarine (non-oceanic) tidal waters each year. Three sites in the vicinity of the Chesapeake Energy Center have been sampled since the initiation of the program in 2000.
- Water and sediment samples are tested for standard WQ parameters, metals, organic compounds in sediment, sediment toxicity, and benthic community structure.
- Data is used in the State's biennial water quality assessment report and in the U.S. EPA National Coastal Condition Assessment Report. Detailed results for the various components are presented in DEQ's [2014 Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report](#).

Fish Tissue and Sediment Monitoring Program

- DEQ conducts routine studies of fish tissue and sediment samples to evaluate chemical pollutants that accumulate and persist in aquatic sediments and in the tissue of aquatic organisms, including game fish. The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) uses the fish tissue data to determine the need for issuing fish consumption advisories. Fish and sediment samples have been collected at several sites near the Energy Center. Sites were assessed in 1993, 1998, 2000, and 2005. In 2012 fish tissue samples were analyzed for PCBs only.
- VDH has issued fish consumption advisories for the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River for PCBs in various finfish species and for PCBs and dioxin in the Blue Crab (hepatopancreas only – generally called the “mustard” or tomalley for the crab). Specifics for these advisories can be found on the VDH Fish

Consumption Advisories webpage. <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-epidemiology/public-health-toxicology/fish-consumption-advisories/>

- DEQ is conducting a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) [study for PCBs](#) for the tidal James River, including the Elizabeth River, to reduce to the levels of this pollutant.

Dissolved Metals

- In 2000 and 2001 DEQ conducted comprehensive sampling throughout the Elizabeth River, including a station near the Chesapeake Energy Center, for dissolved metals (arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, zinc) in the water column. A total of 8 sampling events were conducted using a clean metals sampling procedure. The results did not indicate an exceedance of the acute or chronic Water Quality standard for any of these sampling events.

References

[Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report](#): Chapter 4.5 Estuarine Probabilistic Monitoring Results and Chapter 4.6 Chesapeake Bay Assessment Results

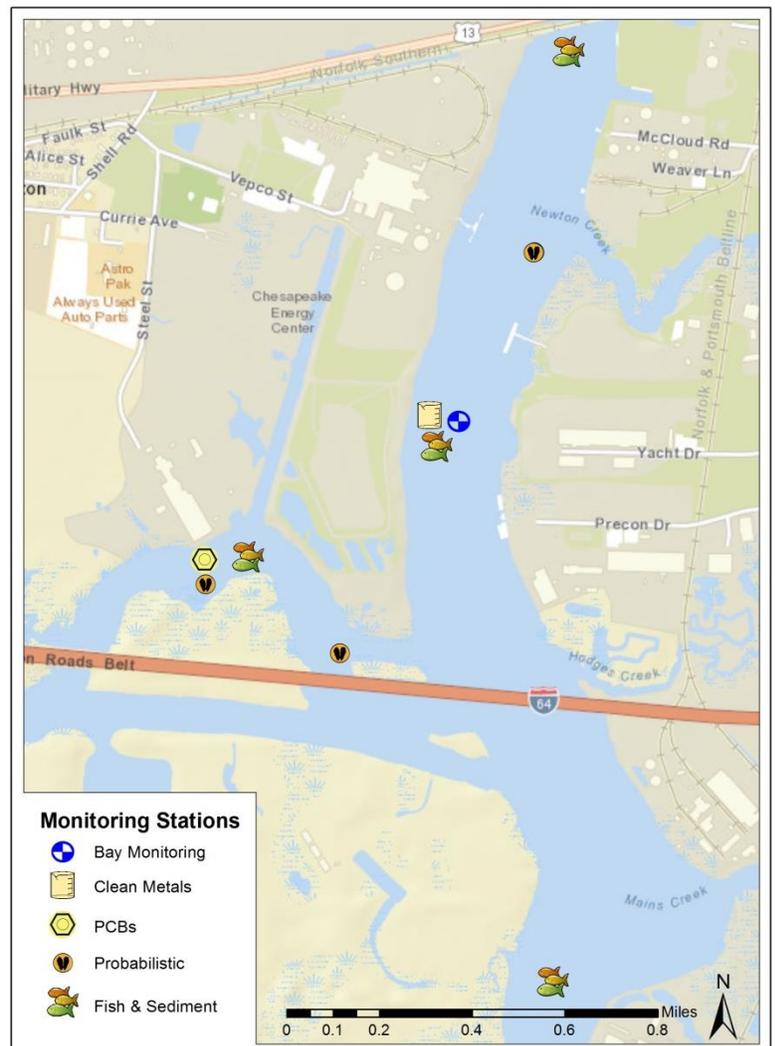
2014 [PCB information](#) for the tidal James River

[National Coastal Condition Assessment](#)

[Chesapeake Bay Program](#)

At a Glance:

- Monthly water quality monitoring has been conducted near the Chesapeake Energy Center since 1989.
- Dissolved metals in the water column (arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, zinc) do not exceed Water Quality standards.
- Advisories for fish consumption have been issued for PCBs in various finfish species and for PCBs and dioxin for blue crab (hepatopancreas only).
- Water quality does not meet standards for dissolved oxygen levels; however analysis results show improving trends for nutrients, suspended solids, and clarity for this Southern Branch segment.



Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Programs Chesapeake Energy Center's (CEC) Industrial Landfill and Bottom Ash Pond

Background

Regulatory Requirements

The Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR) require an owner/operator to install a groundwater monitoring system to determine the impact of the landfill on the quality of groundwater in the uppermost aquifer at the disposal unit boundary. The process begins by establishing background concentrations of potential contaminants. A statistically significant increase above background levels requires the facility to implement the Phase II monitoring program and establish Groundwater Protection Standards (GPS). A statistically significant increase above GPS (exceedance) requires the facility to implement a Corrective Action monitoring program. The Corrective Action monitoring program requires the facility to install additional monitoring wells to characterize the extent of the exceedance and implement a corrective action remedy to address the exceedances.

Groundwater Monitoring

Currently, the CEC landfill monitors semiannually under Phase II for antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, sulfide, thallium, tin, vanadium, zinc, carbon disulfide, acenaphthene, anthracene, dibenzofuran, and fluorene in twelve compliance monitoring wells around the facility. Additionally, the CEC landfill monitors for additional 213 constituents every 2 years to determine if any of these additional constituents are present in the groundwater. Of the monitored constituents, four (arsenic, beryllium, cobalt and sulfide) have shown an exceedance. Based upon these exceedances, the CEC landfill began corrective action in 2011.

Corrective Action

Under corrective action, the CEC landfill utilizes 18 monitoring wells to characterize the groundwater quality. The remedy currently employed is geochemical adsorption, a process in which metals are bound to the aquifer matrix slowing or preventing further migration away from the landfill source area. The CEC landfill is also required to conduct semi-annual surface water monitoring for arsenic, beryllium, cobalt, and sulfide. The facility has been required to submit a Corrective Action Site Evaluation Report regarding the effectiveness of the remedy. Data related to corrective action is maintained at the repository at Major Hillard Library in Chesapeake, Virginia.

Proposed Permit Modification Elements:

- Within 90 days of permit issuance, Dominion must submit:
 - An evaluation of alternate corrective measures that may be implemented at the site
 - A proposed selection of an alternate remedy, and
 - A proposed timeline to implement the alternate remedy
- Groundwater monitoring compliance wells will now include sampling for antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, calcium, chloride, chromium, cobalt, copper, cyanide, fluoride, lead, lithium,

mercury, nickel, molybdenum, pH, radium 226/228, selenium, silver, sulfate, sulfide, total dissolved solids, thallium, tin, vanadium, zinc, carbon disulfide, acenaphthene, anthracene, dibenzofuran, and fluorene.

- Groundwater Protection Standards (GPS) will be established (and in some cases, updated) for all these constituents.
- Require an evaluation of the existing groundwater monitoring network to ensure sufficient monitoring well depths and locations.
- Require the submission of a revised Groundwater Monitoring Plan (GMP).
- Establish a multi-unit groundwater monitoring system to encompass both the landfill and the bottom ash pond. As a result, well CECW-3 will be re-classified from a compliance well to a corrective action performance well. Existing well CECW-10R will be added to the compliance network to ensure adequate downgradient coverage in the multi-unit compliance network.
- The corrective action groundwater monitoring wells must be sampled semi-annually for all detection (boron, calcium, chloride, fluoride, pH, sulfate, and total dissolved solids) and assessment (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, fluoride, lead, lithium, mercury, molybdenum, selenium, thallium, and radium 226 and 228 combined) constituents established by EPA's Final Rule of Coal Combustion Residuals Generated by Electric Utilities (CCR Rule). After completing 1 year of sampling and analysis, Dominion may petition the Director of DEQ to discontinue sampling for those constituents that were not detected in any groundwater well or surface water monitoring station on site. The constituents included by the CCR Rule that are not already required to be monitored in the corrective action monitoring network include: antimony, barium, boron, cadmium, calcium, chloride, chromium, fluoride, lead, lithium, mercury, molybdenum, radium 226 and 228 combined, selenium, sulfate, thallium, and total dissolved solids.
- Dominion will be required to expand upon current surface water monitoring and monitor on a quarterly basis additionally for cadmium, chromium (total, III, and VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc as well as indicator parameters: boron, hardness, pH, and temperature. Any other constituent which has a GPS exceedance will be added to the monitoring as well.
- Sample results and any detections above regulatory standards will be reported to the Department.
- The surface water monitoring results will be compared to Water Quality Standards or Groundwater Protection Standards, as applicable, and if detected above those standards, Dominion will be required to undertake a surface water investigation to investigate and address the exceedance.

Dominion – Chesapeake Energy Center (CEC) Solid Waste Permit No. 440, Permit Modification

Facility Background

The Chesapeake Energy Center (formerly Portsmouth Power Station) and its landfill and bottom ash pond are located off Military Highway, along the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, in Chesapeake, Virginia. The Chesapeake Energy Center burned coal until the late 1960s, prior to converting to oil in the 1970s. The Chesapeake Energy Center returned to burning coal in the early 1980s, and was issued Solid Waste Permit No. 440 by the Virginia Department of Health on July 27, 1984, for the operation of an industrial landfill for the disposal of dry coal ash. The landfill was constructed in 1985 with a 20-mil HDPE bottom liner on top of an approximately 20-foot thick layer of consolidated ash from the historical wet ash pond disposal operation. A leachate collection system was not installed above the bottom liner. The landfill permit was amended on February 9, 1993, to allow for a vertical expansion, increasing the final elevation from 51 to 89 feet above sea level. The landfill footprint is approximately 23 acres and contains approximately 937,000 cubic yards of coal combustion residuals (CCR). At closure, the final elevation of the landfill will be 74 feet above sea level. The bottom ash pond, located adjacent to the landfill, was also created as part of the transition of the historical wet ash pond to a lined landfill and is located within the former wet ash pond footprint. The bottom ash pond is approximately 4.2 acres and contains approximately 41,250 cubic yards of CCR.

The Chesapeake Energy Center retired its four coal-fired generating units as of December 31, 2014, and continues to generate power from the operation of its seven gas turbines. With the cessation of coal-fired operations and equipment retirement, the landfill and bottom ash pond ceased accepting CCR and related wastes prior to October 19, 2015. DEQ received a revised Closure Plan for the landfill and related documents on June 13, 2014.

Proposed Closure Requirements

- The permit modification includes a revised proposed final cover design that will extend over the landfill and the bottom ash pond.
- The landfill and bottom ash pond final cover consists of the following layers from top to bottom:
 - 6-inch vegetative support layer;
 - 18-inch soil protective layer;
 - 250-mil double sided geocomposite drainage layer; and
 - 40-mil textured HDPE geomembrane layer over compacted CCR.

This final cover system is an allowed alternative final cover system for industrial landfills in accordance with 9 VAC 20-81-160.D.2.e. of the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR) and meets the criteria for an alternative final cover system in accordance with 40 CFR 257.100(b)(3)(ii)(A) through (C) of the 2015 EPA final Rule on the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals.

- The revised design plan for the landfill also includes construction of a perimeter collection pipe that will collect leachate from the landfill and discharge to the small stormwater/leachate collection Basin A for

pre-treatment and then discharge to stormwater/leachate collection Basin B, pursuant to the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit VA0004081.

- During closure construction, Basin B will be retrofitted with a geomembrane liner.

Post-Closure Care Requirements

- Post-closure care will include maintenance of the final cover system, management of the leachate collected in the perimeter collection pipe, and conducting required groundwater, corrective action, and surface water monitoring.
- Post-closure care monitoring and maintenance will be required for the landfill and bottom ash pond for a minimum of 30 years after closure completion.
- The 30 year period for post-closure care is the minimum period of time and in accordance with the VSWMR, the facility will remain in post-closure if additional monitoring or other activity is required. Any termination of post-closure care must be approved by DEQ and will include public participation prior to approval.

Applicability of 2015 EPA Final Rule on the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR Rule)

- The CCR Rule does not apply to the landfill, in accordance with 40 CFR 257.50(d). The landfill is subject to the closure and post-closure care requirements for industrial landfills under the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR, 9 VAC 20-81).
- The CCR Rule has been adopted and incorporated in the VSWMR.
- The CCR Rule applies to the bottom ash pond, in accordance with 40 CFR 257.50(c), since the pond continues to hold CCR and liquids after October 19, 2015. Under the CCR Rule, the bottom ash pond is an inactive surface impoundment. Closure in accordance with the CCR Rule is being addressed under the proposed VPDES permit modification, while post-closure care is being addressed under the proposed SWP440 permit modification.
- Since the landfill and bottom ash pond will be closed as a contiguous final cover system, the post-closure care period and groundwater monitoring program are being adjusted to incorporate applicable elements of the CCR Rule.

Dominion – Chesapeake Energy Center (CEC) VPDES Permit No. VA0004081

Introduction

The facility has held a Virginia Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (VPDES) Permit since 1975. The VPDES permit authorizes Dominion Power to discharge water from the Chesapeake Energy Center into Deep Creek (Outfalls # 001, 002) and into the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River (Outfalls # 003, 010-012, 016 and 017) in accordance with the effluent limits and special conditions set forth in the permit. The sources of the discharges include industrial wastewater, industrial stormwater, leachate, ash and sluice water, and condenser cooling water. Discharges are treated through chemical addition, flow equalization, and/or sedimentation. The permit has been reissued every five years since 1975.

In a letter dated January 12, 2015, the facility submitted a Notice of Planned Facility Changes and requested to modify the current VPDES permit. The notice of planned changes was connected with cessation of coal-fired generation at the facility in September 2014.

- Existing permit term: March 20, 2012 - March 19, 2017
- After completion of closure activities the VPDES permit will provide for continued monitoring of landfill leachate and stormwater runoff.

Proposed Permit Modification Elements:

- The facility submitted a Bottom Ash Closure Plan with the application for the modification and the plan is incorporated as an enforceable part of the permit.
- The Bottom Ash Closure Plan will be implemented pursuant to the 2015 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency final Rule that regulates the disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR).
- The bottom ash pond stopped receiving ash and sluice wastewaters with the cessation of coal operations. Post closure care of the bottom ash pond and maintenance will be addressed by the Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations and through the facility's Solid Waste Permit No. 440.
- Other permit modifications include the following:
 - Removal of eleven outfalls.
 - Change in discharge characteristics and contributions to outfalls and monitoring requirements:
 - Outfalls # 002, 003, 010-012, and 016-017 – Regulated stormwater and discharges associated with industrial processes.
 - Added nutrient monitoring to characterize nutrient loadings in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan.
 - Outfall # 207 – A new internal outfall to monitor and limit the dewatering discharge associated with the closure of the bottom ash pond.

- Dewatering effluent limits are included in the permit for all constituents associated with CCR for which water quality criteria exist.
- Additional dewatering monitoring data will be collected for selected parameters with no water quality criteria.
- Dewatering discharge Whole Effluent Toxicity limitations (a test measuring organisms' ability to survive, grow, and reproduce) is included in the permit.
- Dewatering discharge parameters with limitations will be sampled three days per week and the remaining dewatering parameters will be sampled once per month.
- Discharge from Outfall # 207 must cease if an exceedance of a discharge limitation occurs.
- Treatment of dewatering wastewater at Outfall # 207 is required and a Conceptual Engineering Report (CER) will be submitted and approved by the Department before constructing the wastewater treatment works and beginning dewatering activities.
- Enhanced treatment options are required for the dewatering discharge if one or more trigger concentrations are exceeded.
- Outfall # 002 – External outfall for the stormwater/leachate collection basins A and B
 - All constituents associated with the CCR Rule are included in the discharge monitoring list.
- DEQ is to be notified within 72 hours prior to the planned commencement of the discharge to draw down the water elevation in the bottom ash pond in preparation of pond closure. A second notification is required within 24 hours of initiating the discharge at Outfall # 207.
- The bottom ash pond drawdown rate shall not exceed 6 inches per day to maintain the integrity of the dams, unless approved in writing by the Department of Conservation and Recreation Dam Safety Program.

Coal Ash Management in Virginia

At a Glance

The safe closure of coal ash ponds will involve Virginia's water quality and solid waste management regulations.

These regulations include a built-in margin of safety and require:

- All discharges of water from coal ash ponds must meet effluent limits, which ensure that Virginia's water quality standards are met
- Review and approval of closure plans and installation of impermeable cap to prevent runoff
- Groundwater and surface water monitoring and reporting
- Financial assurance to cover closure costs
- Post-closure plan and cap maintenance
- Public participation process

What is coal ash?

Burning coal to generate electricity creates several types of byproducts or coal combustion residuals. These non-hazardous waste products are commonly known as coal ash. About 40 percent of coal ash is beneficially used in concrete, roofing materials, and bricks and gypsum board.

What is in coal ash?

Coal ash has many components— mostly silicon, iron, and aluminum with trace amounts of arsenic, selenium, mercury, boron, thallium, cadmium, chlorides, bromine, magnesium, chromium, copper, nickel, and other metals. Ash composition varies widely depending on the coal type, origin, use, and air pollution control equipment.

How is coal ash managed?

Ash that is not beneficially used mainly has been placed in settling ponds called impoundments to keep it from becoming airborne. These impoundments have been regulated under the Clean Water Act since 1975. All impoundments have been operating with [Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System](#) (VPDES) permits that specify the quality of water permitted to be released. Landfills also have been traditionally used to manage some coal ash under the solid waste management regulations.

In Virginia, there are six facilities that have coal ash impoundments that will close: Clinch River Power Station, Glen Lyn Power Station, Breomo Power Station, Possum Point Power Station, Chesterfield Power Station and Chesapeake Energy Center.

Impoundment Locations



Is coal ash considered a hazardous waste?

No. After conducting eight public hearings, publishing three notices of data availability, and receiving more than 450,000 public comments, EPA finalized the rule under subtitle D, the solid or non-hazardous waste provisions of RCRA.

Why are there new rules governing coal ash?

In 2008 a spill at the Kingston Fossil Plant in Tennessee prompted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess coal ash impoundments and gather information from facilities managing coal ash nationwide. EPA determined that improperly constructed or managed coal ash disposal units pose a potential threat to the environment, and in 2015 it issued new regulations for how coal ash may be stored and disposed. Coal ash storage facilities that pose an unacceptable risk must retrofit or close.

What state and federal rules govern coal ash management?

In 2015 EPA issued its final rules for management of coal ash under subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)—the country's primary law regulating solid waste. [The Final Rule on Coal Combustion Residuals Generated by Electric Utilities](#) established national minimum criteria for the storage and disposal of coal ash in landfills and surface impoundments. This new rule addresses the risks from coal ash disposal—contaminants leaking into groundwater, contaminants blowing into the air as dust, and the failure of coal ash surface impoundments. Under this rule, coal ash storage facilities that pose an unacceptable risk must retrofit or close.

On December 4, 2015, the Virginia Waste Management Board incorporated EPA's final rule into Virginia's regulations. Although Virginia was already regulating the use and disposal of coal ash, the state regulations had to be consistent with the new final rule. These regulations, part of the Virginia Solid Waste Management [Regulations](#), provide technical requirements for closure and post-closure of surface impoundments, as well as a permitting process to do so.

The closure of a coal ash settling pond or impoundment must also address VPDES requirements, which limit pollution discharges into waterways. Section 402 of the Clean Water Act established the [National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System](#) (NPDES) program, which DEQ administers as the Virginia discharge permit program (VPDES).

What standards govern water treatment?

Public water suppliers must treat water to drinking water standards as prescribed by law. The Virginia Department of Health enforces [drinking water regulations](#) and standards of the Virginia Public Water Supply Law and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Streams, rivers, bays and other surface waters are protected by the Clean Water Act. DEQ enforces state and federal surface water regulations under NPDES. All facilities that discharge wastewater into surface waters must meet water quality standards designed to protect human health and the environment. This includes sewage treatment plants, industries, car washes, laundries, municipal and industrial stormwater facilities, and seafood processing plants. State and federal law and regulations prescribe conditions in their Virginia discharge permits.

How does EPA determine water quality standards with which states must comply?

Under the Clean Water Act, each state must adopt criteria water quality standards sufficient to protect designated uses and antidegradation requirements. One designated use, public drinking water, is protected by federal and state drinking water standards which prescribe treatment of water for public water supplies. For rivers and other surface waters in Virginia, water quality standards limit pollution to protect other designated uses including water for recreation (e.g. swimming and fishing) and the propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife. EPA provides comprehensive toxicological evaluation of each chemical and guidance for assessing impacts of pollutants into streams and rivers.

How can I be notified of future permitting actions?

Anyone can subscribe to DEQcast at deq.virginia.gov/connectwithdeq/newsfeeds.aspx or Virginia Regulatory Town Hall at townhall.virginia.gov to receive notifications.



Public Participation

How and when can citizens comment?

Public comments are generally accepted on a draft permit for 30 days. In some cases, a public hearing is held at the end of this comment period. Sometimes a longer comment period and/or information meetings will be scheduled. The easiest way to be aware of opportunities to comment is to register to receive notifications from the [Virginia Regulatory Town Hall](#). If you need assistance using the site, our [user guide](#) may help.

Additional information

Final Rule on Coal Combustion Residuals Generated by Electric Utilities

<https://www.epa.gov/coalash/coal-ash-rule>

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes>

Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations

<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/LandProtectionRevitalization/Laws,Regulations,Guidance/Regulations.aspx>

Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/programs/water/permittingcompliance/pollutiondischargeelimination.aspx>

Virginia drinking water regulations

http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/odw/laws_regs.htm

Virginia Regulatory Town Hall

<http://www.townhall.virginia.gov/>